

present value of a life interest subject to such superadded contingency even where there may be nothing in it that contravenes any general legal policy or constitutional provision. (l) Nevertheless, let the superadded contingencies be what they may, they do not prevent ascertaining the value; and therefore, they must be valued, if required. (m) For although it has been said, that an estate for life, depending upon the contingency of marrying and having issue, is, in general, not the subject of estimate or calculation. (n) Yet so far as any observations have been made upon the numbers who marry, and who do not marry, it is as easy, from such observations, to form tables of the expectation of marriage as of life; and both may thus be alike made the subject of estimate and calculation. (o) It is by no means uncommon to grant annuities and estates for life during widowhood, until marriage, or depending on marriage and having issue; (p) yet few observations have been made on the probabilities of marriage.

About the year 1825, *Dr. Grenville*, a physician and accoucheur of very extensive practice connected with the Westminster Dispensary, and several other public institutions in or near London, on being called as a witness before a committee of the House of Commons, stated, that his attention had been frequently directed to the statistical questions of the increase of population among the poor; and that therefore, availing himself of his various means of information, he had made an analytical register in which he had entered the information he had obtained from mothers. He exhibited a register of the cases of eight hundred and seventy-six women, all of the lower classes, showing how many of that number had married in each year, from thirteen to thirty-nine years of age. Considering the state of society in England, the remark would seem to be just, that among an equal number from the middling, or the higher classes, we should not probably find so many as one hundred and ninety-five, or more than one-fifth married under the age of nineteen; or so few as one-sixteenth part,

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(l) Const. Maryl. art. 54; *Heathcote v. Paignon*, 2 Bro. C. C. 170; *Kircudbright v. Kircudbright*, 8 Ves. 51.—(m) *Kircudbright v. Kircudbright*, 8 Ves. 64.—(n) *Ardglasse v. Muschamp*, 1 Vern. 238; *Wiseman v. Beake*, 2 Vern. 121; *Nichols v. Gould*, 2 Ves. 423; *Bowes v. Heaps*, 3 Ves. & Bea. 120; *Baker v. Bent*, 4 Cond. Chan. Rep. 398; S. C. 5 Cond. Chan. Rep. 432; *Portmore v. Taylor*, 6 Cond. Chan. Rep. 101, note.—(o) 1 Price Obser. 45, 86, 88; 2 Price Obser. 105, 118.—(p) *Henley v. Axe*, 2 Bro. C. C. 17; *Davis v. Marlborough*, 2 Swan. 149, note.